NEW YORK HERALD, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1885. THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,439.

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SHERMAN.

THE BATTLES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Full Details of the Engagements at Averysboro and Bentonsville from the Herald Correspondents.

The Truth About Joe Johnston's Great Victories.

Hardee Driven from Averys boro by Slocum's Wing and Kilpatrick's Cavalry.

The Battle of Bentonsville a More Desperate Affair.

The Fourteenth Corps Flanked and Driven a Mile and a Half.

The Other Corps Brought Up and Johnston Driven Into Raleigh.

The Pursuit Continued to Smithfield.

LIST OF THE CASUALTIES.

Sherman Resting Quietly at Goldsboro.

Additional Rebel Accounts of the Fights.

Two Rebel Generals Wounded and Other Losses Very Heavy, &c.,

THE HERALD REPORTS.

Mr. E. D. Westfall's Despatch. HEADQUARTERS, LEFT WING, NEAR BENTONSVILLE, N. C., March 21, 1865. THE ADVANCE FROM PAYETTEVILLE.

norning of the 14th, for Goldsboro and a permanent to Raleigh, up the Cape Fear river, and it was confidently expected that he would attempt to prevent our unction with Schofield by an attack on our left as we marched along the Goldsboro road. To prepare for this, light-that is, without trains-on the left flank. Geary's division of the Twentieth corps and Baird's of the Fourteenth were in charge of the trains of both corps, on an interior road; General Howard's wing moving on roads further south and nearer the coast in the same order. Jackson's and Wood's divisions of the Twentieth corps, Carlin's and Morgan's, of the Four-Kilpatrick found the enemy five miles from Fayetteville and skirmished with him, pressing his rear guard to point on the read near Kyles' Landing, where he was brought to a stand on the night of the 15th. During the pursuit, Captain Winthrop, of Kilpatrick's scouts, had picked out Colonel Alfred Rhett, First South Carolina heavy artillery, from the front of his command, and established pretty conclusively the fact that a large force of rebets was in front. General Kilpatrick sent back for a brigade of infantry to support him, and Colonel Hawley, of the First division, Twentieth corps, was sent up. THE TWENTIETH CORPS FORCE THE ENEMY BACK ON HIS WOLKS

attacked the enemy vigorously, drove him back half a mile or more, and developed a line of works with artillery in position. The balance of the Twentieth corps was brought up and put in position against this line at nine e clock on the forenoon of the 15th, Kilpatrick fighting on the flanks. Dustan's and Case's brigades of Ward's division, Second corps, carried the works at eleven o'clock, capturing three pieces of artillery. About three hundred prisoners were captured along the line. The enemy fell back to their main line of works, extending from Black river on their left to Cape Fear river on th right, covering the roads to Raleigh, Smithfield and

THE PIGHT OF THE TATH INST.

On the 16th Carlin and Morgan were brought up, and an attempt made to force the rebels back and uncover the Goldsboro road. Severe fighting took place during the day, without any satisfactory results. The enemy held his position, although suffering heavy loss. His line overlapped ours on the right, and everything indicated the presence of Hardee's whole army corps. He evacu ated the line during the night of the 16th, however, and fell back to Averyaboro, pursued by Ward's division of the Twentieth corps. His dead and wounded were left on the field and abandoned along the road to Averysboro. General Ward pressed up to Averysboro. holding the plank road in our front, while the balance of mand moved off to the right, across Black river, on the Goldsboro road, now uncovered. Our loss in the fight on Black river was four hundred and forty six in the ntieth corps, one hundred and eight in the Fourteenth, one hundred and seventy-one in Kilpatrick's number of rebels buried on the field and paroled wounded was three hundred and twenty-seven. This exclusive of

THE BATTLE OF BESTONSVILLE. Nothing, save an occasional skirmish with a small body of cavalry, occurred till we reached this point, three miles south of Bentonsville, twelve from Cox's bridge (on the Neuse), on the morning of the 20th. As at Black river, the enemy showed nothing at first but a small force of cavalry, of Dibbrell's or Talbot's command, which were easily driven back by the skirmishers of Carlin's divi sion in advance. Coming to a point where the skirmish line could go no further, and the enemy fired from a piece of artillery, General Carlin formed Buell's and Ho-bart's brigades in line to drive the troublesome cavalry away. Generals Buell and Robart moved to the left of road, on the enemy's flank, about mile in advance of Mergan's division, when they discovered the enemy's infantry in a strong line of works and in great numbers. Although it seemed in credible that the rebels could be in any great force here General Slocum made preparations for a fight. Mor gan's division was formed, and word sent back for the two divisions of the Twentieth corps to hurry forward. The enemy's line extended far beyond Horgan's right, and Coggswell's brigade, of the First division, Twenty eighth corps, was put in there when it came up. Still the robel left could not be found.

THE ENEMY ATTACKS DAVI.

Jeff. C. Davis' two divisions. Buell and Hobart were overwhelmed, and pressed back through the woods more than a mile and a half. Vandeveer's, Mitchell's, Fering's and Coggswell's brigades, on the right, fought stubbornly, and desperately, and lost but lit-tle ground. There was a temporary confesion, and a rout was imminent. Five batteries of artillery lished in the morning, the balance of Jackson's division, Iwentieth corps, put in on the left, and a new line by the enemy, massed, but each was repulsed. They succeeded in capturing three guns of the Nineteenth Indiana battery, but only two were taken off. There was desperate fighting all day, the musketry fire being as they gained considerable ground on the left during the day, the rebels retired to their main line when night fell, leaving the greater part of their dead and wounded on the

Without being disposed to exaggerate in the least, we figure their loss at twenty-five hundred kill d and wounded. Seven hundred were captured. The Twentyall, with a large part of the Twelfth Louisiana. Our loss was quite sovere. Nearly eight hundred cases have been treated in the hospitals already. The proportion of our killed to the enemy's killed found lying on the battle field is as one to five by actual count. During the temporary confusion caused by the furious burst on Carlin's division we lost about two hundred and fifty prisoners.

THE REBEL FORCES ENGAGED.

Robels were captured from every one of the commands known to be in the South and West. Hoke, Cheatham, Stephen D. Lee, Wade Hampton, D. H. Hill, Wheeler and Butler, Joe Johnston, Hardee and Brugg were on the field in person, for captives assert they rode around the lines in the morning, cheered by the troops. General Johnston promised the rebels that he would destroy Slocam's column before Sherman could get up to support It with the right wing. A forced march from Smithfield enabled him to strike us here with forty thousand men; out we are not destroyed. To be sure, the thing looked bad at one time; yet as soon as the troops saw what was required of them affairs brightened.

This morning the enemy is in a line of works facing north, having swung back so that his left rests on the Neuse, near the mouth of Hannah's run. General Sher-man is in front of this line with a powerful army. lieve the intention is to teach Joe Johnston a lesson if he will stay to receive it. Our wounded are being moved to Kinston in empty wagons, which will bring back supplies enough to fight on three or four days. I seize the opportunity to send you a condensed account of the battles for a base, and will forward further details of all the fighting, with complete lists of killed and

> Our Newbern Correspondence. NEWBERN, N. C., March 24, 1805.

THE FIGHT OF THE 19TH INST. An attack was made upon the Twentieth corps on Sunday, the 19th, in the vicinity of Bentonsville, nearly thirty miles southwest of Goldsboro. It is represented by those who ought to be well advised, that Slocum's grand division, consisting of the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps, was making a feint movement or reconin the direction of Smithfield and Raleigh the former place being about twenty five miles west of Goldsboro, nearly on the line of railroad between Goldsboro and Raleigh. The attack of the enemy, like all their onsets, commenced impetuously; but they lacked cannot be denied that the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps had their hands full to sustain themselves against the tack made upon them. On the next day, however, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps came to the rescue, and Smithfield, in the direction of Raleigh. The chief con mand of the rebel army was held by General Johnston, although General Robert E. Lee is said by some of the prisoners to have been present at Smithfield, giving general direction to movements. I greatly doubt this, how-ever, but think that S. P. Lee, of Hood's old army, was present, and that he is confounded with the other Lee. There is no doubt about Hardee and Bragg having been present, and it is pretty certain that a portion of the ebel Army of Virginia was at or near the scene of con-

THE CASUALTIES were pretty heavy the first day on both sides, and the sible to make room for the wounded who can be rewholly upon the side of the rebels, and their killed and wounded were left in our hands.

General Sherman pursued them no farther than Smithfield, and from there has come to Goldboro to refit his army. A new outfit was needed throughout, and everything necessary for them has been sent forward to Kinston, and from there will be sent to Goldsboro as fast as possible. It will be several days before Sherman can possibly reclothe his army and replenish his ammunition trains. When that shall have been accomplished then look out for a battle of first class dimensions somewhere in the vicinity of Raleigh,

THE ARMIES CONCENTRATED AT GOLDSBORO.

Generals Sherman, Schofield and Terry are now all at Goldsboro, although Terry's forces have advanced some distance beyond, and will exercise a vigilant watchful ness over the enemy. Terry met with no opposition in his advance, but made some valuable captures of loco-motives and cars. Schofield received a hearty welcome from the citizens of Goldsboro, very few leaving the town. The valiant editor of the Goldsboro Journal was among the first to depart. The ladies, particularly, gave boys the best of cheer. The enemy burned about one thousand bales of cotton before leaving, having proviously compelled owners in the country to bring it in

Our Goldsboro Correspondence GOLDSBORO, N. C., March 23, 1865.

There has been a severe engagement between Sherman and the rebels commanded by Johnston, between Ben tacked and driven back with considerable loss at first. and some prisoners. On Monday the Fourteenth and Seventeenth corps assisted the Twentieth and utterly routed the rebels, recapturing the three guns and four additional ones; also from five thousand to seven thou sand prisoners, and fully regaining the ground lost on

The rebels were driven back to the railroad, in the vicinity of Boon Hill, about ten miles west of Goldsboro and have since continued their retreat in the direction of Raleigh. The next stand will be either at Smithfield or in the vicinity of Raleigh.

Sherman's line is now across the railroad, about ten miles west of Goldsboro, in the vicinity of Boon Hill.

our possession.

Sherman will halt to reclothe and refit his army. The enemy will be watched in the meanwhile, depend upon it. Supply trains have already been sent forward to Kinston, and have arrived there. Captain Seely, quartermaster for clothing Sherman's army, is at Kinsto and Newbern alternately, and is ready to forward all the clothing that may be needed. Captain Conklin, quartermaster for furnishing supplies, is also accumulating at Kinston all that the army may need. The supply trains took their route south of the Neuse to Kinston,

THE RAILROAD OFEN TO RINKTON. In four or five days the railroad will be in running order up to this point. It is already complete as far

from Sunday's and Monday's fighting (19th and 20th) is said to number on our side about one thousand. This shows it to have been a stubbornly contested battle. The proportion of killed is not so large on our side as on theirs, owing to the fact that they were the attacking party. For the same reason their wounded far exceeds ours in number. We have taken almost ten to one of prisoners. In fact, it is becoming a favorite occupation i

with the reb is, particularly those bailing from this | the passage for the want of water and sir. One steamer Carolina-to surrender themselves prisoners of war the first favorable opportun ty they get.

came up to Sherman's pres at line with his army. They will be forwarded to Newbern and Morehead City. They followed on in the rear of Sherman, and comprised a small army of the meet es. Our forces are in glorious spirits, as soon as they get their new harness on look out for equalls. Sherman occupies an admirably located line, and has an army amply large enough for all his purposes. The country need have no fears, for all is going well. The enemy claim to have one hundred thousand men in Northern North Carolina, and Lee is said to be alive to the seriousness of his situation

THE CASUALTIES.

Partial List of the Casualities in the Battle of Black River.

Capt. J. T Grafton, Co. I. 22 Massachusetts, Lieut. David B. Siate, 150th New York. Lt. Storrow, 2d Massachusetts, A.D.C. to Gen. Cognwell, Capt. GiPhon, 19th Michigan. Leut. James P. Henderson, 5th Connecticut. Capt. Barnett, 17th New York. WOUNDED.

Leut. James P. Henderson, 5th Connecticut.
Capt. Barnett, 17th New York.
WOUNDED.
Lieut. Col. C. F. Morse, 2d Massachusetts, shoulder.
Lieut. Col. D. Thompson, 82d Ohio, gron, severely.
Capt. J. M. Woodford, 3d Wasconsin.
Lieut. Wm. Wattels, 150th New York.
Lieut. Wm. H. H. Johnson, 20th Connecticut.
Lieut. H. A. Needham, 33d Massachusetts.
Major Higgins, 143d New York.
Lieut. Gl. H. Watkins, 143d New York.
Lieut. Ellsha Siarr, 5th Connecticut.
Capt. C. H. Bliven, 13th New Jersey.
Lieut. J. Salzman, 107th New York.
Lieut. J. Salzman, 107th New York.
Lieut. J. Salzman, 107th New York.
Lieut. Bliden, 13th New York.
Lieut. R. J. Hardenbergh. 143d New York.
Lieut. R. J. Hardenbergh. 143d New York.
Lieut. Col. Laic. 17th New York, severely in groin.
Capt. Summers, 52d Ohio
Charles Drusher, 136th New York.
Peter Higgins, 33d Massachusetts.
Ledward Kelly, 33d Massachusetts.
Joshua Simmons, 70th Ohio.
Charles Smith, Co. F., 26th Wisconsin.

Joshua Simmons, 19th Onto.
Charles Smith, Co. F., 26th Wisconsin,
John Varrall, 20th Connecticut.
Silas Brown, 55th Ohio.
John Mhittaker, 33d Massachusetts.
John Halvin, 136th Niew York.
Chester P. Keene, 136th New York.
J. P. Bacher, 105th Illinois.
Corporal Charles Williams, 105th Illinois.
D. C. Boyce, 55th Indiana.
Francis M. Dorke, 55th Ohio.
Stephen Ostrange, 19th Michigan.
Chas. W. Stephens, 136th New York.
Sheldon B. Johnson, 20th Connecticut.
Clinton Barker, 85th Indiana.
Vm. J. Groydon, 85th Indiana.
Wm. J. Groydon, 85th Indiana.
Wm. J. Groydon, 85th Indiana.
Rehard Pearce, 73d Ohio.
Jas. O'Reilly, 85th Indiana.
Geo. W. Baldwin, 136th New York.
Michael Newiderschael, 26th Wisconsin.
Sergeant David M. Lyons, 73d Ohio.
F. H. Smith, 20th Connecticut.
Corporal Joseph Clawfoot, 19th Michigan.
Lewis Alderman, 105th Illinois.
Jarob L. Hennett, 55th Ohio.
James Primford, 19th Michigan.
Edwin L. Donns, 20th Connecticut.
Martin McLoughin, 20th Connecticut.
Ira Barrows, 22d Wisconsin.
Chas. Smith, 33d Massachusetts.
Jas Smith, 33d Massachusetts.
Corporal P. E. Smith, Co. H. 79th Ohio.
Henry A. Dayton, 136th New York.
Samuel Jacobs, 55th Ohio.
Oliver Hanson, 33d Wisconsin.
A. B. Morgan, 107th New York.
Reuben Smith, 2d Massachusetts.
Joseph Moore, 2d Massachusetts.
Joseph Moore, 2d Massachusetts.
Joseph Moore, 2d Massachusetts.
John Hanson, 73d Ohio.
Edwin A. Thraill, 20th Connecticut.
John C. Buoy, 88th Ohio.

Casualties in the Fight of the 20ta. Major W G. Clark, 17th Ohio. Lieut. Tyler Prentiss, 89th Ohio.

Casualties in the Buttle of Averysboro. The following tabular statement of the loss of the left wing in the battle of Averysboro is official:-

Killed. Wounded.

Commissioned officers... 12 Commissioned officers. 38
Enlisted men........... 65 Enlisted men.............. 446

 Total
 484

 Rebels buried
 108

 Rebel prisoners captured
 154

 Rebels wounded
 68

Rebel Casualties. of the rebels wounded I tearn the following r which may be interesting to the rebels at the North :-Lient. Col. J. J. Sharpe, 23d Georgia, in right shoulder,

danserously.

Major Renfrew, 27th Georgia, thigh broken.

Captain John Ecely, B. 19th Georgia, left leg broken.

Adjutant J. B. Pye, 27th Georgia, in right knee.

Lieut, Hamilton, F, 19th Georgia, shot through lungs,

Licut. Hamilton, F, 19th Georgia, shot through lunes, mortally.

Licut. Montgomery, A, 19th Georgia, shot through right thigh, fiesh wound.

Sergeant Chas, Guess, B, 23d Georgia (formerly of Orange county, North Carolina), left leg broken.

H. C. Harris, K, 17th North Carolina, from Pitt county, shot through body.

C. D. Wilson, H, 49th North Carolina, from Sampson county, through thigh, severely.

J. A. Walter, L, 17th North Carolina, from Cabarrus county, in thigh. Doing well.

Rebel Generals Wounded.

Among the rebel generals wounded is Brigadier Gene ral A. W Reynolds, of Arkansas. The prisoners taken say that he has had to suffer amputation of his leg. The wentieth corps has met this redoubtable individual before, and has an old grudge against him. In May, 1864, when Geary assaulted Dug Gap of Pigeon Ridge mountain. in the Atlanta campaign, this Reynolds, with his brigade, held the pass and engaged Geary with great desperation The presence of Reynolds establishes beyond doubt the fact that Stewart's corps, of Hood's old army, is in North Carolina and in our front again.

THE PRESS DESPATCHES

The Newbern Despatch.

NEWBERN, N. C., March 24, 1865. On Sunday last the Twentieth corps of General Sherman's army met the enemy at Bentonsville (instead of Mount Olive, as at first reported), twenty-six miles southwest of Goldsboro, where our advance was checked until the arrival of the Fourteenth corps, which held the enemy at hay, when the Seventeenth corps arrived and fimked the enemy, who left in confusion for Raleigh, Sherman's forces entering Smithfield, which is half way The citizens of Goldsboro gave our troops a hearty wel-

isoners on the first day; but on the arrival of the venteenth and Fourteenth corps the rebels were driven in all directions, leaving the three guns captured from us and seven additional ones in our hands, besides seven thousand prisoners and their killed and wounded. Deserters are coming in to Sherman's lines in great num-

Sherman, with the junction of Terry and Schofield, is now very strong, and will sweep everything before him. plies. He will refit his army, after which he will be ready to move again. The delight of our troops in meetoro will doubtless be the base until all is in readiness for

were without shoes on reaching Goldsboro. Supplies of all kinds have gone forward.

be brought to Newbern.

A large amount of cotton and other property has been captured by our forces. The enemy burned one thousand bales in Goldsboro just before we took possession. The people along the route greated the old flag with joy.

The Morehend City Despatch. MORESERAD CITY, N. C., March 25, 1865. Quartermaster General Melgs and staff arrived here this

Vessels with supplies are rapidly arriving, which are being sent to the front by rail. Captain Austin is in charge of both raitread and water transportation. He is extending the wharf and making other improvements. Many of the moles brought here on steamers die on

All vess is drawing less than nine feet should be sent direct to Newbern, as the railroad facilities are very limit d. The trains will go through to day to Goldsboro. The prisoners captured by Sherman are arriving at Newbern. Five hundred arrived there last night, and rest will be forwarded as fast as possible.

R inforcements for Sherman are continually arriving.

Our troops will doubtless take a few days rost.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Sherman's Army After the Late Engage-

Sherman's Army After the Late Engagements.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE SITUATION BEFORE RALENGH.

[From the Raleigh Cor federate, March 23.]

General Sherman's whole army was intrenched on the morning of the 20th, and we did not renew the attack, but held our positions and brought off all of our wounded. There was heavy skirmsshing on the 20th and 21st, and several partial attacks by the enemy, which were hand-somely repulsed.

The troops all behaved admirably, and the army has fully disproved the slanders that have been circulated against it.

On the evening and night of the 21st (Monday) the enemy moved toward Goldsboro, [Goldsboro is forty-nine miles from Raleigh.]

[From the Raleigh Progress, March 22.]

from the Raleigh Progress, March 22.]

A gentleman just from below reports that Sherman is whipped and falling back upon Fayetteville. This would seem to disarrange the plan for a junction with Schofield.

Schofield. A rumor, entitled to some credence, says Grant is moving troops towards Weldon. Lee will attend to him. Telegraphic communication is still open between this place and Goldsboro, but up to this time we have received no dispatches from that place.

place and Goldsboro; but up to this time we have received no dispatches from that place.

Sherman Forced to Fortify and Remain On the Defensive.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, March 25.]

The Raleigh papers furnish some intellig nee of the state of affairs in North Carolina. From private information we believe that therman and Schodeld have united their forces, and that Sterman and Schodeld have united their forces, and that Sterman as been forced to fortify his post in and at entrely on the d fensive.

The accounts from General Johnston's army are of the most gratifying character. The army is in fine spirits and splendid condition. Stragglers are returning by thousands, and reinforcements are pouring in. The press and the people of the good Old North state are performing their duty nobly, and, casting aside every other issue, are straining every nerve to aid in the defence of their liberties. The Raleigh Confedera's remarks that what is especially worthy of notice in the several actions with the enemy of the past two weeks is the admirable spirit and determined courage of the troops. It was difficult to restrain their ardor. They were unwilling to await the approach of the enemy behind their works, but sprang over the intern-hments and charged him on the advance. On the other hand, it is noticeblie with how much case the enemy were driven back. Though rallying on successive lines of reinforcements, he made feeble resistance, and gave back on our approach. In these affairs of the last two weeks the co-operating armies of Sherman have sustained a loss of fully ten thousand in in.

The prestige of the blustering bluffer is lost, He has been called and his hand is disclosed, and his weakness is patent. Our men feel now that they can why him, and they mean to brigh his presentious deep renormer to a closs. He has no resources to draw upon; his full strength has been developed, and his institution, who fire country's overthrow, are elated at the prospect of their country's overthrow, are elated at the prospect of the

Sherman Fighting for a Water Base.

[From the Richmond Whig, March 25]

We have nothing later from the seat of war in North Carolina than the accounts published in our evening edition yesterday. If the statements published in the Yankee papers are true, it would appear that Sherman was aiming for Goldsboro when he left Fayetteville. No doubt he contemplated a movement to that point un order to form a junction with Schofield, establish "a water base" of supplies on the Neuse, and secure railroad communication with Newbern, and perhaps Witmington. But it is almost certain that he would first have ventured to Rale gh, had he not found "a lion in his path."

The impression prevailed on all sides, North and South, that Sherman designed an immediate attack upon Ralligh, or at least. "a recomoissance in force" in that direction, when he crossed the Cape Fear river at Fayetteville. The repulse at Averysboro may have warned him of the perils confronting him, and, perhaps, evoked the intimation to his followers that he was "moving on to Goldsboro." This would serve as a very convenient excuse for the possible failure of his enterprise against Raleigh. He went as near to Raleigh as Bentonsville, thirty two miles distant, was severely punished there by General Johnston, and then, finding it impossible to captore another capital, prudently withdrew from the scene of his defeat towards Goldsboro, leaving Raleigh undisturbed and unthreatened.

The Importance of Richmond. SHERMAN CHECKED, GRANT'S COMBINATIONS SPOILED

The Importance of Richmond.

SHERMAN CHECKED, GRANT'S COMBINATIONS SPOILED

AND RICHMOND SAFE.

[From the Bichmond Whig, March 25]

The check administered by Johnston to Sherman at Bentonsville interferes essentially with the campaign of that cockawhoop leader and the combinations of Grant. The part assigned to Sherman was the destruction of the railroad communications through Central North Carolina, the crowding back towards Richmond of our forces in that State, and the narrowing by this means of the area of supply to General Lee to such a degree that the withdrawal of his forces from this city would be inevitable. It is some time a ness the attempt to take this city by direct assault has been abandoned, and the grand scheme undertaken of bringing to bear upon it a force from the South sirong enough to overcome all opposition, cut off all communication, and by gradual constriction compress it into surrender. The march of Sherman into Georgia, into South Carolina, and into North Carolina, was not for the purpose or with the expectation of conquering those States, cless he would not have gone straight through as be has done with the two former and is attempting with the inter, but would have spread over, occupied, subdued and held them. For all that he has Jone towards the conquest of those States, he might as well, or octer, never have entered them. True, he has blackened his way with fica and rapine, and carried desolation to thousands of happy households; but he has made no converts to Unionain, and has left the people more implicably hostile and more inflexibly reselute than he found them. Georgia and South Carolina are too wire from Yankes than they have been for two years, and are less conquered and more unconquerable than they have been since that date. The same would have been the condition of North Carolina if Sterman had found it practicable to pass through her borders with se little opposition as he encountered from Atlanta to Savannah. But at last he has found a 'Hon in his path' that he must disolog

Rebel Generals Wounded in the Fights
[From the Raleigh. [From the Raleigh Confederate, March 22.]
Brigadier General Reynolds, of Arkansae, was wounded in one of the recent fights, and has suffered amputation of the left leg. He is doing as well as possible.
Brigadier General Harrison, of Texas, wounded in the cavairy affair at Johnsonville, is improving.

Public Feeling in Raleigh.

[From the Raleigh Progress.]

Our streets yesterday were comparatively quiet. Some wagon trains were passing, some squads of cavairy moving about, occasionally a little cluster about the office of the provest marshal, &c.; otherwise there was nothing unusual. There is now but little alarm felt here. The surge of moving armires has passed us, and the impression is strong that we are now as near the theatre of war as we are likely to be soon.

Rebel Evacuation of Fayetteville. From the Richmond Examiner, March 22 1
The North Carolina **Lece der has an account of the execution of Fayetteville, from which is appears that scarcely a man was cut off and no stores were lost. The count says —
On Thursday the artillery and trains began to cross the | stenora Salvott) and Signor Paulicchi.

river. Then it was announced that General Johnston had left and all hope of defence was abandoned. The citizens began to secrete their provisions, plate, jewelry, &c. Saturday mortung solders and citizens were herrying across the river. The enemy had entered the town and been driven back in confusion. The cavalry on the outpests were drawn in, and a line formed for the defence of the bridge. The troops crossed in a very quiet, orderly manner. Just before the last detachment of cavalry crossed, the steamers and flats in the river were fired. The enemy in force entered the town and commenced firing upon the cear of our r-treating column.

The confusion among the citizens was of course intended in the confusion among the citizens was of course intended in the troops engaged in a spirited fight at long range. Just as soon as the hast detachment crossed the bridge was fired. In a few moments it was enveloped in flattice and fell with a crash that resembled the roar of artillery. A thirty-two poonder was posted in front of the bridge so as to command a portion of Hay street and all that portion of its which posses through what is called Campbellion. The street was in a few moments crowded with mounted men. The roar of the flames that were consuming the bridge, beats and old warehouses, the excitant cheers of the invaders, the screams of excited females, the bathoony of thoughtless boys, all broke upon the stillness of a lovely monting.

The enemy rush in triumph towards the bridge, heedless of danger, when a solid shot from a thirty-two-pounder strikes the head of their column and passes through the Then, after a momentary passe, the column closes and on they come. The next moment a shell is thrown into their midst; the shell explodes; there is confusion, another, and another, and the street is deserted. General Hampton then discovered that they were endeavoring to reach a reden to the left of the bridge. To do this they had to pass over an open fleid. The grun was moved to a point which commanded the field, and a fe

OUR QUOTA.

Money Expected by Supervisor Blunt-The Drawing to be Resumed in the Tenth, Twenty-second and Fifth Wards. Recruiting in nearly all the provost marshals' districts was again at a standstill yesterday for want of funds, which are, however, promised for this day. A few substitutes were enrolled, but in most instances would be evening of yesterday Mr. Blunt managed to procure the sum of \$45,000, out of which all the recruits who pre-In the first named district Captain West will put the enrolled names of the Tenth ward in the wheel. The de ficiency in this ward is 712 and, according to the plan exemptions, 1,424 names will be drawn. In the Nath district Captain Dunning will draft the Twenty-second ward. The deficiency is 756; the number to be drawn 1.512. In the Fourth district, which has manifested the greatest supmeness, the drafted has manifested the greatest supineness, the drafted men will be called out for service. The First and Fourth wards have been drawn. Captain Erhardt, the Provest Marshal, has been ordered to notify first those drawn in the First ward to appear on the 4th of April. They will come up at the rate of me hundred and twenty-five men's day until the ward has been exhausted, when the drafted men of the Fourth ward will be ordered to appear in a similar manner. After the men already drafted have been disposed of the Fifth ward will be drawn. Thes in three wards the draft will be resemed, and in two the conscripts will be ordered to report for service.

service.

The enlistments at the provost marshals' offices yesterday amounted only to thirty-three. They were apportioned as follows:—Fourth destrect, one; Fith, two; Sixth, nine; Seventh, eleven; Eighth, four, and Ninth, Mr. Blunt yesterday afternoon received the following

Hon. O. Burry, Bounty Committee — hole to aid you soon.
Bounty bill has passed; hope to be able to aid you soon.
S. C. NHERMAN, P. M. General.
R. McCardy The following was also received by Hon. R. McCardy:

Hon. R. McCurpy:—

Bounty bill has passed; hope loan will be taken without delay; advise of success to-morrow. R. E. FENTON.

Mr. McCurdy, with F. S. Whiston, President of Mutual
Life Insurance Company, called on Mr. filunt during the
day. He stated that \$2,073,600 has been already subscribed to the loan, and, with Mr. Blunt, proceed at to Mayor Dodge to announce the prospect of fomis, in order, if
possible, to obtain a further postponement of the draft.

CIRCULAR NO. 9.

WAS DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARRIAG GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1865.
The twenty-third section of the act approved March 3, 1865, provides as follows:—

Section 23. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons enrolled in any sub-district may, after notice of a strait, and before the same shall have taken place cause to

SECTION 73. And be at pather smaller. That any person or persons carolled in any sub-district may, after notice of a draft, and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States such number of recruits, not subject to draft, as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall attend to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the order designated by the principle at the line such recruits are thus as atcressed mustered in.

1. In order to avail the mestives of the provisions of this law, the attention of all persons desiring to form associations for recruiting with z view to exemption from draft, is invited to the following stage strons, to writ—

First—In order that credit may be given to the subdistrict for the even its furnished, at the time they are mustered in, and the draft made only for the deficiency remaining after crediting those and other recruits, it is necessary that all the members of the association shall belong to the same sub-district.

See nd—Previous to the commencement of the draft the association will urnish the proposit marshal of the district a but of the name of at members, designating their order, and unabering them as ordinally, which had will not be altered or increased after the drawing shall have commenced.

II. A lot of the recruits furnished by such association shall be kept by the provost marshal, to be mustered in the order in which they are emisted. When the draft has been made the recruit standing at the head of the last will be taken as the substitute of the first man draited sho belongs to the association of the second man institud, and so in until the list of recruits the will be taken as the substitute of the first man more of recruits believed to be district, will create no claim for the exemption of the secondation of the secondation who have been frafted are exem

The Draft in Pennsylvania. HARRISHURG, March 28, 1865.
The following despatch has been received by Governor

Curtin:— WASHINGTON, March 28, 1865.

TO THE GOVERNOR OF PRINSYLVANIA:—
The time for raising new organizations is hereby extended to April 15. But this authority does not postpone nor interfere with the draft. Mustering officers will continue to muster ip.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General,

Dr. Livingstone's Son in the Union Army.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I read in your issue of yesterday a brief article, copied from the London News, which stated that "Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, is at present in considerable anxiety respecting his eldest son, who was kidnapped in

an American port on board the vessel on which he was serving by some of those unprincipled agents for procuring substitutes, of whom we have heard. He enlisted in Several letters from Dr. Livingstone in regard to this natter have been received at the State Department, and these letters repeated the statement that young Living-

these letters repeated the statement that young Livingstone had been kidnapped, and abused this government
quite roundly. The State Department referred the matter to the War Department, and it was ordered that an
inquiry should be made and the facts reported, so that
they might be communicated to Dr. Living atom,
The report forwarded from the army to the War Department showed, in substance, that young Livingstone,
who scenn as advoturous as his father, had enlisted, and
was one of the very best soldiers in his regiment. Indeed, so excellent was his conduct that he had been promoted to a sergisantcy within a month after his enlistment. All the officers spoke well of him. Details of
facts concerning the alteged kidnapping could not be
from, however, as Sergeant Livingstone, much to the
regret of his comrades, had be no Laken prisoner by the
chemy a few days before the report was made. It is to
be hoped that our gellant arrhy will soon release him,
with thousands of other experies.

BROKEYN ACADEMY OF MURIC.-The list concert in Brookiyn of Mile, de Katow and Mr. Wehli will take place at this house to-night. They will be assisted by